

Abstract

The bachelor's work *Building the hotspots in order to strengthen the common border security after the Arab Spring* is dedicated to analysis of how hotspots in Italy and Greece have helped to the reduction of migration crisis in the EU. The migration crisis were resulted in Europe after the Arab Spring. This analysis works with data like the number of migrants in Greece and Italy, asylum applications, with an emphasis on 2015-2017. This bachelor's work works on verifying of these three hypotheses: The hotspots will increase the identification of newly arrived migrants soon, will reduce the number of illegal migrants traveling from the hotspot site deeper to the EU, and that hotspots can speed up the decision-making process with migrants. This work has four chapters. The first chapter explains the basic terms of this work - migrant and refugee. It also explains why the migrant must not be expelled from the EU. The second chapter is dedicated to the characteristics of the migration crisis (2013-2016) and the main pillars of the EU asylum and migration policy. The third and fourth chapter describe the hotspots. The first one describes the origins of hotspots (from the initial idea to financing), building of them, it also describes the EU support teams and possibilities that migrants has if they receive asylum or vice versa when they do not get it. The final chapter is devoted to the evaluation of the main hypotheses of the work. However, the answers on secondary questions (such as the quality of staffing, capacity, living conditions in hotspots) are also provided.